CITY OF





REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Administration

OF THE

CITY OF CARLISLE

FOR THE YEAR

1946

BY

JAMES LAMBERTON,

M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (St. Andrews)

ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER, &c.

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To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report on the health of the City for the year 1946.

The report, which is again restricted in size owing to the need for strict economy in the use of paper, only includes those important essential matters which have affected the health of the citizens.

A great epoch making event in the progress of Public Health in this country was the placing on the Statute Book on the 6th November, 1946, of the National Health Service Act, 1946. This Act, which will operate as from an appointed day in 1948, is to provide for the establishment of a comprehensive health service for the whole country. A more detailed account of the administering of this Act, so far as it affects the City, will be included in the report for 1947.

The statistics for the period under review show an increase in the birth-rate, a slightly higher death-rate, a decrease in the Maternal mortality rate, and a rather disturbing increase in stillbirths and infantile mortality.

In connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, the attendances at the ante-natal and child welfare clinics at Eildon Lodge were so large that it became necessary to increase the number of sessions, and engage the services of extra staff.

The need for maternity accommodation in the City became so acute that the Committee agreed to certain structural alterations at the City General Hospital in order to provide more maternity beds.

Unfortunately owing to the difficulty in obtaining certain materials necessary for the work the alterations were not completed at the end of the year.

Advancement was made in the care and training of young children under the age of 5 years when the Corporation took over from the Government the responsibility of maintaining the Day Nurseries at Raffles and Currock.

The number of cases of notifiable diseases occurring in the City during the year was considerably less than the previous year. The continued reduction in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is particularly gratifying.

The immunisation of children between the ages of 1 and 15 continued with good results, and at the end of the year the percentage of children under 15 years of age who had been immunised was 72.6.

During the year premises at Fusehill Hospital became available for the use of the Ambulance Service, and the Staff and vehicles were transferred from their offices at Newtown.

I desire to record my sincere thanks and appreciation of the willing service of all members of the staff of the Department.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I offer my thanks for the encouragement and support they have given me during the year, and I am indebted to the Town Clerk and the other Chief Officials of the Corporation for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES LAMBERTON,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS.

General Statistics.

Area (acres) Population (1946), E	stimate o	of Registr	 ar-Gener	4,48						
Rateable Value										
Sum represented by a										
Sum represented by a	c i chiny iv	late	• •	<u>51,00</u>	0					
Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.										
Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.							
Legitimate	1470	770	700							
Illegitimate	107	54	53							
, and the second			Bir	th-rate, 24	.9					
Still-births	74	37	37							
		Rate pe	er 1,000	births, 44	.8					
Deaths	870	424	446							
			Dea	th-rate, 13	.7					
Deaths from disease and childbirth—		cidents of	f pregna	ncy						
From Sepsis					1					
From other					2					
	•									
Death-rate of Infan 1,000 live births-		one year	of age	per						
Legitimate			49.6							
Illegitimate			46.7	,						
				Total, 49	.4					
Deaths from Whoop	ing Cough	(all ages)								
_	_	2 years of			14					

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year 1946, supplied by the Registrar-General, was 63,130, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,577, an increase of 209 on the figure for the previous year, and the live birth-rate is 24.9 per 1,000 of the population, an increase of 2.1 on the figure for 1945.

The live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1946 was 19.1 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 22.2 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 21.3 per 1,000.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 74, and the still-birth rate is 1.17 per 1,000 of the population. In 1945 the rate was 0.86.

The still-birth rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1946 was 0.53 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 0.67 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales 0.59 per 1,000.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of illegitimate live births registered was 107, or 67.8 per 1,000 of the total births. This shows a decrease of 25.0 upon the figures for 1945.

In 32 instances, or 30.18 per cent. of the illegitimate live births, the mother was not a resident of the City.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 1,070 as compared with 971 in 1945. 31 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City, in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 231 persons not belonging to the City, occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 870 remains, which is equal to a crude death-rate of 13.78 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 13.10 per 1,000 in 1945.

The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales during 1946 was 11.5 per 1,000. The rate for the 126 great towns, to which classification Carlisle belongs, was 12.7 per 1,000, and for the 148 smaller towns of England and Wales, 11.7 per 1,000.

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death of 870 persons belonging to the City:—

				THS AT						TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS"
C ON DELMH				R WITH						or "Non-Resi-
CAUSE OF DEATH.	All		1 and							DENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS
	Ages	year.	under 2.	under 5.	under 15.	under 25.	under 45.		up- wards	IN THE CITY.
1	2	3	4	5	G	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified	812 58	73 5	2	2	9	20	60 5	199 21	447 27	493
Typhoid and Paratyphoid										
Fovers		_	_	_	_	_		_	_	_
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1			_			1		2
Whooping Cough :	-		_	-	_	_	_	_		_
Dlphtheria	1		1	_	_	—		_	_	1
System	46	_	-	_	_	11	22	11	2	23
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3 2	_	-	_	1	_	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	_	5
Syphllitic Disease Induenza	200		_			_	1	3	1	$\frac{2}{1}$
Measles	_	—	_			—			_	
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis				\				_		
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	_		_		1	- 3	-	_	1
Cancer of Buccal Cavity,	11						0	7	ဂ	-
Oesophagus and Uterus	11	_	_	_		_	2	7	2	5
Duodenum	20	-	_	_	_	_	1	9	10	G
Cancer of Breast	777	-	_			-	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{5}{32}$	1 39	3 51
Cancer of all Other Sites	1 0						_		2	4
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	40		_	_ `	_	- 1	-	6	34	14
Heart Disease	251	<u> </u>	_	_	3	2	9	51	183	65
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	123			_	τ		1	25	96	36
Bronchltis	34	_	_	_		_	î	14	19	7
Pneumonia	23	10	1	1	_	1	1	4	5	17
Other Respiratory Diseases Ulceration of the Stomach	2	_	_		-	_		1	1	5
and Duodenum	6	-	_	_	_		—	2	4	18
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)		1:1	_	_	_	_			_	13
Appendicitis Other Digestive Diseases	634	1				1	3	9	6	5 34
Nephritis	0.0		_			2	ĭ	11	12	10
Puerperal and Post Abortive	-			1			1			2
Sepsis	$\frac{1}{2}$		_		-		1 2	_		3
Premature Birth	1 (1)	22		_	_	_	_	_	_	29
Congenital Malformations,	12 P	27								34
Blrth Injuries, Infantlie dis.	27	21					1	3	_	2
Road Traffic Accidents	6	-	_	_	2	_	_	1	3	11
Other Violent Causes		3	-	1	1	1	5 6	$\frac{2}{17}$	10	$\frac{31}{62}$
All Other Causes	68									
TOTALS	870	78	1 2	2	9	20	65	220	471	502

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1946 and previous years:—

	ral's nation each		Birti		DEA	TOTAL DEATHS		ERABLE	NETT TO	DEATHS THE DI		
	General's Population of each	pə	IN IN	ett	IN	REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		nts the not the		l Year age	AT ALL AGES	
YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population Middle of each	Uncorrected Number	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in District	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	,									•		
1942	64,810	1289	1118	17.3	888	13.7	212	49	52	46.5	725	11.2
1943	62,770	1343	1103	17.6	936	14.9	231	35	43	38.9	740	11.8
1944	60,250	1505	1187	19.7	983	16.3	229	32	60	50.5	786	13.0
1945	59,960	1368	1101	18.4	971	16.2	233	48	62	56.3	786	13.1
1946	63,130	1577	1307	20.7	1070	16.9	231	31	78	59.6	870	13.7

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 65 inquests. Of this number 33 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 32 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 8 related to children under five years of age.

Uncertified Deaths.

62 deaths were registered of persons belonging to the City in which no certificate was given by a medical man, and in which no inquest was held.

During 1945, 68 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

58 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, post-mortem examinations being made in 52 instances.

Cancer.

The number of deaths registered as due to cancer was 115, as against 128 in 1945, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.8 per 1,000 of the population.

								_						
	als	H.		32	1	5	2	7		-		1	9	53
	Totals	Mf.	8	31	10				9	_	3		∞	62
	75	E.		0										9
	Over	M.		00	-						3		4	16
	-75	E.		14				1					3	18
	65-	M.	-	9					3				-	12
-	-65	<u>:</u>		σ l		1	1	ıs					1	14
	55 –	M.	_		3					-			H	18
	-55	Έ		3		3					1		-	7
PS.	45-	M.		9	5								2	14
GROUPS.	45	F.		23		1	-					1	2	9
AGE	35	M.		I					-					7
	-35	E			_			-						2
	25-	M.							-					1
	-25	H		1										
	1	M.												
	der	<u> </u>		1										
	Under One Year	M.		1										
	Organia de Caracia	Site of Disease	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Respiratory System	Uterus	Other female genital organs	Breast	Male genital organs	Urinary organs	Skin	Brain and Nervous System	Other organs	Totals

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1937-46.

1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946.

83 .. 83 .. 98 .. 97 .. 114 .. 107 .. 104.. 113 .. 128 .. 115

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

The various services outlined in previous reports continued to be available throughout the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

An abundant supply of water has been maintained in the Corporation's area of supply throughout the year.

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water continue to show that the supply is of excellent quality.

			Go	illons per head
		No. of Gallons.		per day.
1945	 	1,192,820,000		40.85
1946	 	1,226,000,000		41.99

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.										
	No. of Colonies in									
Date when	0.1	M.L.	1 м	.1	10	M.L.				
sample was taken.	At 22° c.	At 37% c.	At 22° c.	At 37° c.	At 22° c.	At 37° c.				
18th March		_	5	1	72	12				
20th August		—	2	_	27	3				
16th December			8		73	9				

Results of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	21st March	21st August	6тн Dec.								
Chlorine as Chlorides	1.1000	1.1500	.9000								
Nitrogen as Nitrates	.0535	.0230	.0261								
Ammonia	.0029	.0038	.0025								
Albuminoid Ammonia	.0062	.0060	.0043								
Oxygen absorption	.0800	.2336	.2000								
Injurious Metals (Lead and Copper)	none	none	none								
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C	11.000	12.000	13.000								
Temporary Hardness	3.8°	2.2°	4.2°								
Permanent Hardness	4.00	5.0°	3.6°								
P.H. Value	7.4	7.3	7.2								
Appearance in two-foot tube	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.								
Odour when heated to 50° C	none	none	none								
Microscopical Examina- tion	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory								

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The preparation of drawings and calculations in connection with the proposed enlarging and modernising of Willow Holme Sewage Disposal Works has been proceeding.

Owing to the shortage of technical staff and the demands made on the existing staff, particularly in connection with housing, progress has not been made as rapidly as was anticipated.

Several new sewers in connection with the development of Housing Estates have been completed during the past year. The most important of these are the Raffles-Newtown (Croft House) Estate, Wigton Road Estate, and the Petteril Bank (North and South) Estates.

Work has been proceeding during the year on the Harraby and Belah Housing Estate sewers, and these are nearing completion.

Proposals for the contruction of relief sewers for the Harraby and Belah districts of the City were submitted to the Ministry of Health during the year, but approval to the scheme was not received in time for the work to be commenced in 1946.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Complaints were received of vermin infestation at 9 houses. Tenants of six houses were visited, and advised, and insecticide was issued, together with directions for its proper use. In addition works were carried out by the Department at three houses, and the Housing Department carried out disinfestation work at four Council houses.

The furniture and effects of 15 tenants entering into Corporation houses were disinfested at the Hydrogen Cyanide Disinfestation Plant.

HOUSING.

No specific action under the Housing Acts was taken during the year. A total of 629 inspections were made in respect of 313 houses with a view to securing certain structural works and improvements by informal action.

To meet the special circumstances arising under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, 52 houses, which had been closed under the Housing Acts, were in occupation under short term licence. These houses were tenanted by persons rendered homeless as a result of enemy action.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

With the continuance of the Emergency, tables hitherto included, relating to overcrowding, have been suspended. The exact position is still indefinite. The Council have adopted a new Scheme for the letting of Corporation houses, which takes cognizance, amongst other things, of overcrowding.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. Milk Supply.

A relatively small proportion of the milk supply is produced within the City. Only 10 producers, occupying 22 sheds, are on the register. At only one of these premises is milk bottled.

One-hundred and forty-eight samples of milk were procured during the year, fourteen for chemical analysis under the Food & Drugs Act, and one-hundred and thirty-four for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

In the Emergency Scheme which has operated since January, 1942, all milk is retailed by two companies, one of which holds the Local Authority's Licence for pasteurisation (positive holding), while the other retails milk as heat treated (high temperature short holding) and T.T. (untreated) milk.

Of the samples of milk obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, the following are the results:

Designation of Milk.		Number Tested.	Satis- factory.	Unsatis- factory.
65 Samples of T.T. Milk. Methylene Blue Test Tests of presence of Coliform		59	33	2 6
Bacilli in 1/100 m.l Inoculation for Tuberculosis		56 9	26 9	30
4 Samples of Accredited Milk. Methylene Blue Test Coliform Bacilli Inoculation for Tuberculosis		4 3 2	1 2 2	3 1
29 Samples of Pasteurised Milk. Phosphatase Test Coliform Bacilli Methylene Blue Test	• •	29 7 29	29 3 28	4 1
30 Samples of Heat Treated Milk. Phosphatase Test Methylene Blue Test Coliform Bacilli	• •	30 30 9	28 25 —	, 2 5 9
6 Samples Ungraded Milk. Methylene Blue Test Coliform Bacilli Inoculation for Tuberculosis	• •	6 6 5	5 5 5	1 1 —
		Į		

Ice Cream.

The Sanitary Inspector, on two occasions, circularised all manufacturers and retailers of Ice Cream directing attention to the importance of cleanliness and method throughout manufacture and retail sale, and particularly to the personal aspect. Sixteen samples were submitted to the Bacteriologist during the year.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

694 notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, 104 of which related to various forms of tuberculosis, and 590 to other infectious diseases.

15 deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.23 per 1,000 of the population. In the previous year 10 deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease.

Table showing the Age Groups of the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1946.

	N	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							cases in-	cases	al.
	Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total Number of notified.	Number of cases incorrectly notified.	Net Number of canonical	Number of cases removed to hospital
Scarlet Fever	- 1 13 27 -	24 4 1 59 140	45 13 2 16 30 1	9 8 5 1 —	4 7 1 1 5	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{7}$	7	83 32 13 90 199 22	7 4 2 5 2 2	76 28 11 85 197 20	61 32 13 3 7 5
Acute Primary	1 - 19	3	11 9 -	12 20 - 1 12 - 1 - 1	15 10 4 9 25 1	12 2 — 1 — —	4 2	60 43 — 10 21 19 26 1	2 - - 1 5 - -	58 43 — 9 16 19 26 1	21 29 - 10 20 11 24 1
Encephalitis Lethargica Pulmonary Tuberculosis Other forms of Tuberculosis		<u>-</u> <u>-</u> 3	11 4	26 3		17	2	90 14	_	90 14	

Scarlet Fever.

83 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as against 180 in the previous year, and the diagnosis was not confirmed in seven cases. The type of the disease was mild.

73 per cent. of the cases notified were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Diphtheria.

32 cases of Diphtheria were notified as compared with 55 in 1945.

In 4 instances the diagnosis was not confirmed.

There was 1 death from the disease, being that of a child aged 14 months who had not been immunised.

Of 14 cases of Diphtheria occurring among children aged 1-15 years, 9 had previously been immunised. All made a satisfactory recovery.

No return case of Diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation.

During the year 1006 children received the full course of inoculations against Diphtheria, viz.: 266 school children and 740 pre-school children.

The position in this respect on the 31st December, 1946, was as follows:—

7,431 Children of school age immunised = 80.3%2,688 do. pre-school age do. = 57.4%10,119 do. 1—15 years do. = 72.6%

Anti-Diphtheria Serum.

Five applications were made by medical practitioners for the free supply of anti-diphtheria serum and 64,000 units were supplied.

Typhoid, Para-Typhoid, Typhus or Continued Fever.

No cases of these diseases occurred in the City.

Smallpox.

No case was notified during the year.

Many notices were received from Port Health Authorities regarding contacts with the disease who were proceeding to this Area. They, consisting almost entirely of Service Cases returning home on leave from abroad, were kept under careful observation, and in no case did the disease develop.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Malaria, Dysentery, and Tetanus.

26 notifications of Malaria (contracted abroad), and 10 notifications of Dysentery were received. 3 patients suffering from Dysentery were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Pneumonia-Acute Primary and Influenzal.

103 notifications of Pneumonia were received during the year, two of which were incorrectly notified. In 43 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 60 instances of the acute primary type.

There was 1 death from primary Pneumonia and 1 from Influenzal Pneumonia amongst the notified cases.

Influenza.

5 deaths of residents were registered as due to Influenza, as compared with 3 in 1945.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

13 notifications of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were received during the year, as against 11 in the previous year. The diagnosis was confirmed in all but two cases. All the cases were admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

One case of each of these diseases was notified during the year.

Scabies.

223 cases of this condition were treated during the year at the Cleansing Centre at the School Clinic; 5 of these were adults, 198 school children and 20 pre-school children.

Other Infectious Diseases,

319 notifications were received from School Attendance Officers and Head Teachers in respect of Measles, Chicken-pox, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

Notification Fees.

The total amount paid in fees for notification of all notifiable diseases during 1946 was £46 11s. 0d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

In Hosp. Admitted Dis- Ist Jan. during charged year	Died In Hosp- 31st Dec
Scarlet Fever 7 57 63	- 1
~	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis 1 13 11	$2 \dots 1$
Pneumococcal Meningitis — 1 —	1 —
Measles and German	
Measles — 2 2	
Whooping Cough $\dots - \dots 7 \dots 6 \dots$	— l
Chickenpox — 9 9	
Mumps 1 2 3	
Erysipelas 1 3 4	
Pneumonia — 3 3	
	
Acute Anterior-Polio-	
myelitis — 1 1	
Acute Gastro Enteritis — 27 18	
Dysentery 1 3 4	
Puerperal Pyrexia and	
Other Puerperal	
Conditions $ 59$ 57	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum — 6 6	
Pemphigus Neonatorum — 4 3	1
Other Conditions—	
Miscellaneous 3 56 57	1 1
20 200 200	10
<u>26 290 296</u>	

Of the total of 290 cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year 203 were City Residents, 65 came from surrounding areas and 22 were Service Cases.

Many of the cases from the surrounding areas were transferred from the Cumberland Infirmary or the City General Hospital where they had been receiving treatment for other conditions and had developed an infectious ailment necessitating their transfer to the Fever Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year was 104, being an increase of 7 over the figure for 1945. 90 were in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 14 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 10 additional pulmonary cases came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 114 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases was:—

		Males	Females
Pulmonary	 	 49	 51
Non-Pulmonary	 	 5	 9
	Total	 54	 60

Table showing the number of formal notifications, number of deaths and death-rate during the past five years.

	Formal N	otifications	Number of	
Year	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Deaths	Death Rate
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946	84 65 86 73 90	32 27 26 24 14	45 40 48 41 49	0.7 0.6 0.8 0.68 0.77

Formal Notifications.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1946.

Age		Num	ber o	f Prim	ary N	otifica	tions o	of new	cases	of Tub	perculos	is.	
periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10–15	15–20	20-25	25–35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up- wards	Total (all ages)	Tota Notification
Pulmonary— Males	-		3	1	4	4	17	4	7	3	1	44	46
Females	-		3	4	7	11	10	3	3	4	1	46	49
Non- Pulmonary Males	_	1	1	1		1	_	1	_	_	_	5	5
Females	_	2	2			2	1	2	_		_	9	10
Totals		3	9	6	11	18	28	10	10	7	2	104	110

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20-25	25–35	35–45	45–55	55-65	65 & up-wards	Total Cases
Pulmonary— Males	-		_		2	_	1	1	_	1		5
Females		_	_	-	_	2	1	1	1			5
Non- Pulmonary Males	_	_		_	_		_			- 1	'	
Females	_	-	-		-		-		_		_	_
Totals	_				2	2	2	2	1	1		10

Source of Information	No. of	Cases
Source of information	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death From Local Registrars	$ \begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{6}{-} \end{array} $	_ _ _ _

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 49, equal to a death-rate of 0.77 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 45, or 91.8 per cent. of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.71 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1946.

		New	Cases		Deaths				
Age Periods	Pulmo	onary	Non-Pu	ılm'ary	Pulmo	onary	Non-Pi	ılm'ary	
1 errous	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1	_	_	_	_					
1—5	_		1	2	_		_	_	
5—10	3	3	1	2	_	_		_	
10—15	1	4	1	_	_	-	1	_	
15—25	10	20	1	2	3	7	_	_	
25—35	18	11	_	1	4	8	_	1	
35—45	5	4	1	2	5	6	-	_	
45—55	7	4		-	6	_	_	2	
55—65	4	4		_	1	3	_	_	
65 and upwards	1	1	_	_	2	-			
Totals	49	51	5	9	21	24	1	3	

12.2 per cent of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification.

Period of survival after notification, of persons dying during 1946:—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non- Pulmonary	Percen tage
Not notified	2	4.5	_	
Died before notifica-	1	2.2		_
Died within 7 days	3	6.6	-	
0—1 month	2	4.5	1	25.0
1—3 months	7	15.5		_
3—6 ,,	2	4.5	_	
6—9 ,,	2	4.5		_
9—12 ,,	2	4.5	_	_
1—2 years	12	26.6	1	25.0
2—3 ,,	5	11.1	_	_
3 years and upwards	7	15.5	2	50.0
Total	45	100.0	4	100.0

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 25. This is considerably lower than in the previous year.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 267 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 112 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 99 being pulmonary and 13 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The number of contacts examined was 118, as compared with 76 in the previous year, viz., 61 adults and 57 children; 2 adult contacts and 3 child contacts were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and 1 child contact from the non-pulmonary type of the disease.

At the beginning of the year there were 252 pulmonary and 94 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly review there remained 276 pulmonary and 86 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

During the year 14 cases were written off the Dispensary Register as cured, 48 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 40 cases died.

Government Allowance Scheme.

The Government Scheme of Allowances for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued to function throughout the year. Patients receiving treatment under the Authority's Scheme were given allowances in 53 cases during the year.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients are admitted to the following institutions:—

(1) Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.

Throughout the year 67 cases in all were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 49 patients discharged during the year was 151 days.

(2) City General Hospital.

During the year 65 cases were dealt with, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 11.

(3) Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

Of the 8 cases admitted to this Institution under the Authority's Scheme during the year, 6 were discharged after receiving treatment, and the 2 remaining cases were still under treatment in Hospital at the end of the year. The average stay during the year was 100 days per patient.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 214 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, as compared with 168 in 1945.

34 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 67 from gonorrhoea, and 113 from non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions. 3,012 attendances were made by these patients.

2 medical practitioners in the area are entitled to free supplies of arsenobenzol compounds, but no doses were issued during the year.

60 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action were sent on behalf of general practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, on the following days:—

MEN-

Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m. Thursdays, 6 p.m.

Women and Children— Mondays, 2-30 p.m. Wednesdays, 10 a.m. Thursdays, 4-30 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1946.

							Conditions	fions			
	Ü	Cymbilic	Soft	Soft	Conorrhos	rhona	other than	than		Totals	
	160	211113		71717	Como	non I	1	1 Cent			
	M.	Ĺ	M.	단.	M.	F.	M.	<u>ন</u>	M.	E.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	71	66		1	36	33	ব্য	1	11.2	132	244
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or											
observation of the same infection	တ	10			4	¢1			12	12	42
during the year under report (ex											
Syphilis, primary	19	10	1	1	1				19	10	29
secondary	9	13	1			1	1	1	S	13	19
", latent in 1st year of infection	_	က		1	1	1	1	1		က (-Jı
" all later stages	12	<u> </u>	1]	1	*	1		27	တ	21
congenital	C1	က]		1	1	1	1	7	33	ıo
Soft Chancre	1	1	1		1 8	3			1 5	15	1 5
Gonorrhea, 1st year of infection		1	1	1	106	40 -			901	4.5	يــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
Conditions other than monareal					٦	٦	173	1 2	173	7.2	156
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st	*)))		()
December	1]			1	1	1			<u> </u>	
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time											
received treatment for the same infection or to				٠							
have been under observation at other Centres	52	11	က	1	56	¢1			112	13	125
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	171	158	4		203	Si	178	79	556	318	874

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1946-cont.

		Under 1 year	1 and under 5 years	nder	5 and under 15 years	and under 15 years	15 years and over	ars er	Totals
		M. F.	M.	표.	M.	<u> </u>	M.	F.	M. F.
11. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	tem 3	C1					-	-	2 3
12. Pathological Work:— (a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre (b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Microscopical For Fo Syphilis Gonorr 2+ 11	I hoea Gc	Cultural for phorrhoea —		Serum Inilis Go	For For Syphilis Gonorrhoea ————————————————————————————————————		Serebro-spinal fluid	Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease

The following is the Report of the Clinical Officer (Dr. A. C. B. Mc.Murtrie):—

The incidence of both Syphilis and Gonorrhoea continued to rise during the year 1946, both in the Country generally and in the City of Carlisle.

At the Cumberland Infirmary treatment centre the new patients (excluding all who had been treated elsewhere) were 481 compared with 373 in the previous year. Of these 214 resided in Carlisle compared with 169 in 1945. Below, the figures for 1945 are in brackets.

The new cases of early Syphilis were 52 (44) and of early Gonorrhoea 149 (112). 34 (31) new cases of Syphilis in all stages resided in Carlisle and 67 (56) of Gonorrhoea. These figures are shown in item 3 of the table and are of prime importance. They show that in the City of Carlisle there was an increase of 3 cases of Syphilis and 11 of Gonorrhoea. The figures for male and female patients are of interest. Syphilis in the male increased by 11, Gonorrhoea by 40; in the female, Syphilis decreased by 3 and Gonorrhoea by 3. This must be due to demobilisation, and the men returning from overseas appear to be more liable to contract venereal disease than the women, who were mostly at home. Another explanation may be that the women are no longer as ready to come to the clinic for treatment.

The total attendance of all patients at the Cumberland Infirmary was 5,274 (5,181). This is the highest figure yet recorded in spite of the shorter treatment now given as the result of the use of Penicillin. Again looking at the figure for each sex we see an increase of 516 male attendances and a decrease of 423 female. Of the above attendances 3012 (3,118) were made by patients residing in Carlisle, a decrease of 106.

In some quarters it was thought that the release of Penicillin in April, 1945, for the treatment of Venereal Diseases would have the effect of rapidly stamping out Syphilis and possibly Gonorrhoea too. The results are sadly disappointing, and the only comfort lies in the thought that without Penicillin the situation now would be appalling. The facilities for treatment would have been quite inadequate, whereas, we have in the past year, carried on without making any change in the arrangements.

Penicillin.

The chief trouble in the use of Penicillin was its rapid elimination from the body. This involved repeated injections at short intervals or continuous administration by the drip method. Now this has been to a great extent overcome by suspending the Penicillin powder in oil and wax. The preparation when warmed to body temperature becomes sufficiently fluid to draw into a syringe. The effect is that, after injection, absorption is slowed down and the intervals between injections can be extended to 12 hours or even 24.

Cases of Gonorrhoea can be cured by one injection, and this is given at the first attendance as soon as the diagnosis has been confirmed microscopically. By the older method of 5 two-hourly injections the patient had to attend the next day in order to complete the treatment in one day. This meant losing a day's work, and it frequently involved delayed treatment and sometimes no treatment. The one injection method is a very definite advance.

The Penicillin treatment of Syphilis still involves admission to hospital. By giving 12-hourly injections the period of in-patient treatment can be cut down to 5 days. In addition the usual course of Arsenic and Bismuth is given, and the treatment can be completed in about 3 months in early cases.

A tew have been treated as out-patients (6 residing in Carlisle), but this has not been found to be very successful because attendance at the same hour every day for 8 days

is necessary. Failure to keep the appointments is too common an occurrence to risk this method unless circumstances make it impossible to admit the patient to hospital. It is also probable that injection every 12 hours is better than every 24.

The use of Penicillin for Gonorrhoea has one objection. The comparatively small dose required may conceal infection with Syphilis, but is quite insufficient to cure Syphilis. Hence it is necessary to keep all cases of Gonorrhoea, so treated, under observation for 6 months with Wassermann tests at the end of 3 and 6 months.

Regulation 33B. Contact-tracing and Defaulters.

Regulation 33B is no longer of much importance. The majority of notifications came from the Forces during the war and it is very exceptional to obtain reliable information from patients attending civilian clinics.

In Carlisle 5 persons were notified to the Medical Officer of Health, one of them twice. It was not necessary to use compulsory powers and no prosecutions were undertaken.

The Lady Almoner at the Cumberland Infirmary arranged for voluntary attendance of contacts residing in the City and for the re-attendance of defaulters.

Clinic Sessions and Staff.

At the Cumberland Infirmary the same hours and sessions were maintained, there being 3 sessions for men and 3 for women each week. The staff consists of Medical Officer, Sister, Nurse, Male Attendant, Lady Almoner and Clerk.

The building has now been redecorated throughout, and is clean, bright and pleasant towork in.

In-Patient Treatment.

During the year 68 patients were admitted to the Cumberland Infirmary for Penicillin treatment of Syphilis. Of these 16 resided in Carlisle. One male and one female bed were at the disposal of the Medical Officer.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,667 notifications of births, being 267 more than in 1945, were received during the year; 1,591 of these related to live-births, and 76 to still-births; 1,628 notifications were by midwives, and 39 by doctors or by persons living in the house. In addition, in 17 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

The following is a se		of the	e visit	s paid	by the
Corporation Health Visito	ors:—				
Primary visits in connection	on with t	he noti	ificatio	n of	
births					1,356
Re-visits to children between	een:				
0—1 year				3,880	
1—5 years				6,956	
Ü					10,836
Total number of routine v	isits to c	hildrer	1		12,192
Visits to children nursed	or main	tained	by pe	rsons	
other than the parent	s				42
Visits to expectant mother	s:				
Primary				187	
Re-visits				86	
					273
Visits in connection with:					
Deaths of children un	der 1 ye	ar			74
Ophthalmia Neonator	·um				14
Diarrhoea					4
Bronchitis					6
Broncho-pneumonia					5
Acute Lobar and Influ	uenzal P	neumo	nia		43
Measles—					
Under 5 years				80	
Over 5 years					
					96

Over 5 years	•		
Over 5 years	•	117	
Re-visits		101	
Chickenpox		15	
Chickenpox			223
			4
1			
German Measles			1
1 0			
Visits to Child Welfare Centre			133
Visits to Nurseries]]
Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics			44
,, ,, Immunisation Clinics		• •	10
Inspection of Midwives. 40 midwives notified their intention to p year, and were engaged in the Domiciliary M Nursing Homes, Public Institutions, Privat the District Nursing Association. Of these, the City during the year. During the year the Domiciliary M 296 cases as midwives, and 134 cases as ma Corporation Maternity Home. The following particulars relate to the Maternity Home: Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1945.	Iidwif e Pra , 5 ren idwive terni he w	ery Ser ctice, c moved es atte ty nurs	rvice, or by from ended ses.
Admitted during year		5 G	393

Medical help was called deliveries as follows:—	for in connection with 24
Pre-Eclampsia 8 Extra Uterine Pregnancy I	Breech Presentation 1 Adherent Placenta 2 Prolonged Labour 10
Obstetrical operations were	performed as follows:-
Forceps 9 Manual Removal of Placenta 2 Repair of Perineum 57	Induction of Labour— Rupture of Membranes 6
There were 7 still-births in the	e following circumstances:—
Anencephalic 1 Congenital Heart 1 Twin-Pregnancy-1 Extra Uterine 1	Prematurity 1 Intra Uterine death— Cause Unknown 3
Eight deaths occurred befor	e the age of ten days, and
the causes were as follows, :	
Prematurity: Twin Pregnancy Gastro Enteritis Congenital Heart: Pneumonia Congenital Heart Marasmus Acute Dilatation of Stomach	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

City General Hospital—Maternity Wards.

During the year 689 patients were admitted to the Maternity Wards at the City General Hospital. Of these, 323 were City cases and 366 from the County and other areas.

The number of cases delivered by midwives was 366 (232 City and 134 County patients), and by doctors 106 (48 City and 58 County). 204 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment only (97 City and 107 County).

Medical help was called for in connection with 225 deliveries (129 City and 96 County).

Four maternal deaths occurred during the year (2 City and 2 County).

51 stillbirths (28 City and 23 County) and 32 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth (13 City and 19 County) occurred during the year.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinics was 6,126 or 2,669 more than last year; 861 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 3,823, an average of 4.4 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 7.1. 65 cases were found at the antenatal clinic to present some abnormality.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic held for cases booked by the Domiciliary Midwives, 2,150 attendances were made. 724 cases were seen by the Doctor, including 283 first visits.

Post-natal Clinic.

On discharge from Hospital patients are given a card showing the date when they are expected to attend the postnatal clinic; during the year 213 availed themselves of this service.

Infant Welfare Centre.

During the year a total of 794 children attended the Welfare Centre for the first time. 675 of these were of children under one year on the date of their first attendance, and 119 between the ages of one and five years.

The number of children under five years who attended the Centre during the year was 1,415. At the end of the year 566 of these were under one year of age, and 849 over one year.

Thirty cases were referred to Dr. R. J. Leslie Fraser, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 38 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for advice and examination, 34 of whom received treatment.

Seventy-five children received operative treatment in the City General Hospital for diseases of the ear, nose and throat.

Sixty-eight cases were examined for Minor Ailments at the School Clinic, and in sixty-two cases treatment was received.

Still-births.

The number of still-births notified was 76, as compared with 50 in 1945. Of this number 24 were born of parents not ordinarily resident in the City; a large proportion of these were in connection with difficult deliveries. The total still-birth rate was 45.5 per 1,000, or 9.8 per 1,000 more than in 1945. The still-birth rate for the Carlisle area alone was 38.2 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year in the City was 78, giving a net infant mortality rate of 59.6 per 1,000; 14.3 per 1,000 more than for 1945. 60 or 76.9 per cent. of the total occurred before the age of four weeks, and 21 of these were due to prematurity.

The number of deaths of legitimate children was 73, or equal to a net rate of 60.1 per 1,000. The number of deaths of illegitimate children resident in the City was 5, equal to a net rate of 53.1 per 1,000.

with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various months, of children under one year of age. Infant Mortality,

	36								
		Total Deaths under One Year	73	-011	78				
		Decemper.	10	04 01	=				
		November	8		6				
		October	7		∞				
		September	رن		5				
		tsuguA	6	0-	6				
	TH	luly.	7		7				
	MONTH	June	27		2				
		May	5	0	ıo				
		lindA	e		3				
,		угаср	6	-	7				
		February	27	-	2				
		Viennel	9 1	[0] [-] [7] [] [] [] [10				
	~4254.	Months and Sand S							
		6 Months and under 9 Months	ε	- - -	3				
		3 Months and under 6 Months	10 H	- m -	9				
0		4 W'ks. & under 3 Months	1001	m m m m m m m m m m	6				
	AGE	Total under 4 Weeks	S 61	mo m = m = m = m = m = m = m = m = m	09				
	7	3-4 Weeks	8		က				
,		2-3 Weeks	4		4				
		1-2 Weeks	12		13				
		Under 1 Week	39	- -0.0000 00.01	40				
		CAUSE OF DEATH	All (Certified Causes (Uncertified	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Totals				

Child Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 42 visits as Child Protection Visitors to children under 9 years of age nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents:—

Number of foster-parents on the Register at	the	
end of the year	• •	10
Number of children on the Register:—		
(a) At the end of the year		10
(b) Who died during the year	• •	
(c) On whom inquests were held during	the	
Vear		

Care of Premature Babies.

The number of premature babies notified during the year was 94. Particular attention is given by the Health Visitors to premature babies born at home, and at the City General Hospital a special ward has been provided for the care of such babies. Close liaison exists between the hospital and the Health Visitors, and immediately a baby is discharged from hospital the Health Visitor follows up, and gives special attention to the child in its own home. Where necessary the services of a district nurse are made available. Of the total number of premature babies notified 24 were born at home and 70 in hospital. Of the number born at home, 24 were nursed entirely at home, 6 died during the first 24 hours and 18 were living at the end of one month. In the case of those children born in hospital 7 died during the first 24 hours, and 47 were living at the end of one month.

Illegitimacy.

The number of illegitimate births registered was 107 being 67.8 per 1,000 registered births, or 25.0 per 1,000 less than in 1945.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The Council's arrangements for the care of illegitimate children continued to be administered by Miss Jager, and during the year 56 cases were reported to her from the City. Thirty-five of these were referred by the Public Health Department and the remainder by other welfare agencies or by the mothers or relatives.

In 16 instances the mother was married, but the husband was not the father of the child.

The disposition of the children was by legal adoption, placing with foster parents, voluntary homes, removal from the area or death, or retention by the mothers.

During the year 5 mothers were sent to the Maternity Home at St. Monica's, Kendal.

Five mothers were accommodated in Coledale Hall for varying lengths of stay.

Maternal Mortality.

Six maternal deaths occurred within the City, but only three of the deaths were of persons who resided within the City.

The remaining three were of residents in the County Area.

The certified causes of death of the City residents were as follows:—

- (1) la. Intra peritoneal haemorrhage.
 - b. Full term extra uterine pregnancy (Laparotomy performed).
- (2) la. Necrotic perforation of the bladder.
 - b. Obstructed labour.
 - c. Hydrocephalus.
 - 11. Forceps delivery under general anaesthesia. P.M.
- (3) Died from Welchii septicæmia following incomplete abortion. P.M.

The mortality rate was 1.81 per 1,000 total births. The average for the five years period ended 1946 was 1.91, and the figures for the separate years are as follows:—

1942	 	 	 0.75
1943	 	 c e	 3.6
1944	 	 	 1.28
1945	 	 • •	 2.11
1946	 	 	 1.81

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Sixteen notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, 15 of which were treated in hospitals.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eighteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners. In 7 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result. Eleven of the cases were treated in hospital, the Nurses of the District Nursing Association undertaking the treatment of the remainder, under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case.

Noti-	At	ated			Blind-	during treat-	Number still under treatment at end of the year	Number removed from the
18	7	11	16	_		_	1	I

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 323 visits to cases of zymotic diseases; the number of visits in this connection being 230 less than in 1945.

REPORT

OF

SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

SIR,

I have to submit a report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1946.

The information is tabulated in accordance with the practice during the Emergency.

Yours obediently,

W. HANSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

The number of informal notices served during the year was 566; one statutory notice was served. At the end of the year, works required by 217 notices were still incomplete. following are the particulars of the notices served:—

Public Health Act— Preliminary 373 Statutory - 1 . . Factories Act 28 . . Shops Act ... 12 Food and Drugs Act 153 Total 567 No. of Complaints received 576

SA	ANITARY	INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.	
Houses i	inspected	(Ordinary)	848
11	,,	re Water Supply	57
, ,	11	Dirty Conditions	27
, ,	11	Animals kept	23
,,	,,	Sanitary Accommodation	223
,,	,,	Nuisances	383
No. of C	omplaints	investigated	576
No. of In	nterviews	(Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	1134
No. of S	moke Obse	ervations	31
No. of I	nspections	of Courts and Lanes	164
2.1	"	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc	24
,,	,, ·	Entertainment Houses	94
,,	,,	Schools	1
11	,,	Factories with Mechanical Power	634
"	,,	Factories without Mechanical Pow	er 119
11))	Meat Preparation Premises	.263
,,	,,	Bakehouses—ordinary	241
,,	,,	Bakehouses—basement	2
,,	,,	Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	152
,,	,,	Other Food Premises	85
,,	, ,	Shops (Shops Acts)	265
,,	11	Shops re Meat and other Foods	404
1)	,,	Dairies	143
"	,,	Cowsheds	128
,,	"	Slaughter-houses	561
,,	"	Markets	65
,,	,,	Fried Fish Shops	118
,,	"	Ice Cream Premises	185
, ,	,,	Offensive Trade Premises	21
1)	,,	Stable Premises	61
,,	,,	Drains	384
,,	,,	Refuse Tips	61
,,	"	Lavatories and Urinals	56
,,	,,	Watercourses	41
11	,,	Common Lodging-houses	10
11	,,	re Rats and Mice Destruction Act	177
,,	,,	re Offensive Accumulations and Ref	use 79
No of 1	liscellaneo	us Inspections	759

WORKS EXECUTED.	Ву	W	ithout
Dwelling Houses :	Notice.	Λ	otice.
Disinfected			201
Cleansed or disinfested	6		1
Spouting cleaned, repaired or renewed	105		40
Spouting disconnected from drains	8		_
Water services repaired	30		4
Yards paved or repaired	5		_
Roofs reconstructed or repaired	38		8
Chimneys repaired or pointed	9		1
External walls rendered, pointed or re-			
paired	23		2
Internal walls and ceilings plastered and			
repaired	44	• •	8
Fireplaces and flues repaired	10	• •	1
Windows repaired	14		2
Doors repaired	3		1
Floors repaired or re-laid	12		3
Stairs repaired	3		_
Lead D.P.C. installed			1
Sub-floor ventilation improved	1		1
Wash-house boilers repaired or renewed	7		
Outbuildings repaired	1		1
FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER:—			
Sanitary Accommodation improved re-			
paired or re-			
decorated	10		1
" additional			
provided	5	• •	2
,, provided separa			
for sexes	$\tilde{5}$		1
" ,, 1.V.S. provided	_	• •	1
Washing facilities provided	1		1

					By	W	ithout
					Notice.	1	Votice.
FACTORIES WITHOU	т Месн	ANIC	AL Pov	VER :-			
Cleansed and lim	e-washed	d			2		
Heating improve	d				1		
Ventilation impro					1		
Sanitary Accomn			vided		2		1
"	,,	I.V	7.S. pro	ovide	d 1		1
Bakehouses :—							
Cleansed and re-		d			33	• •	1
Ventilation impro		• •	• •	• •	2	• •	2
Ceilings underline	ed				1	• •	. 1
Walls and ceiling	s repaire	ed			2		
Floors repaired o	r re-laid			• •	5		2
Hot water supply	provid	ed			2		1
New sinks install	ed				1		1
Premises extende	ed and in	npro	ved		1		5
Electric or gas or	vens to r	eplac	e solid	l fuel			
ovens							4
Sanitary Accomm	nodation	pro	vided s	epar-			
ate for sexes	• •			• •	3	• •	1
"	22		.S. pro		1	• •	-
"	,,		nsed				
		î	paired		2	• •	
Drain openings r	noved fr	om ii	nside b	uild-			
ing				• •	1		_
Ceased storing fu	iel in bal	kelıoı	1se	• •	2	• •	
BASEMENT BAKEHO	OUSES :-	-					
Cleansed and lim	ie-washe	d or j	painted	d	1	• •	anadoreka .

			'ithout
	Notice.		
MEAT PREPARATION PREMISES AND BUTCH	ers' Sh	OPS	:
Cleansed and re-decorated	21		7
Ceilings underlined or repaired	4		1
Wall surfaces improved	1		2
Roof repaired	1		
Ventilation improved	2		1
Lighting improved	3		2
Premises structurally improved			1
Equipment and fittings cleansed	1		
Articles likely to contaminate meat pro-			
hibited	3	• •	
Tripe dressing discontinued	1	• •	
New meat counter to replace defective	1	• •	
Duemann Lyreyreye			
RESTAURANT KITCHENS:—			
Cleansed and re-decorated	10	• •	1
Ventilation improved	5	• •	3
Lighting improved	2	• •	
Sanitary accommodation improved	5	• •	
Premises structurally improved	l	• •	1
Ice-Cream Premises :—			
	,		43
Preparation rooms provided		• •	3
,, ,, improved	_	• •	5
,, ,, cleansed and re	1		
decorated ·		• •	
Ceilings repaired		• •	1
Wall surfaces improved		• •	1
Sink and water supply installed Fly-proof cupboards or refrigerators	. —	• •	1
			6)
Sale or preparation from unsuitable		• •	and .
premises discontinued	2		-
Name and address inscribed on retailer's	~	• •	
vehicle	1		

				By Notice.		
FISH FRYING:—						
Preparation rooms clean	sed an	d re-				
decorated				8		3
Wall surfaces improved				1		1
Ceilings repaired				1		
Ventilation improved				2		—
New floors laid				1		2
Fuel bunkers provided				2		_
Shops re-decorated and i	improv	ed		1		5
New, gas or electric, fry	ing ran	ges		—		3
OTHER FOOD PREMISES :-	_					
Cleansed				1		
Floors repaired				1		
Ceilings underlined				1		
New equipment installed						1
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER	₹:					
Dairies :—						
Cleansed and lime-was	had or	ra da	00100			
				2		7
ted New dairy, cowshed, a				ت	• •	4
established		IIK-10:	OHI			1
Byres—	• •	• •	* *		• •	1
Cleansed and Lime-wa	shed			3		15
ordanised and Billie We	tis rect	• •	• •	**	• •	1 17
Sнорs Аст, 1934 :—						
· ·		1 1				,
Sanitary accommodation	_		• •	อ		1
"	impr			1		remone
"		ised :		-		
XX7 -1 *	_	aired		3		
Washing facilities provid		nprov	'ed	4		1
Ventilation improved	• •			2	• •	

	By Notice.	Without Notice.
Drainage :—		
Constructed (new)	11	3
Re-constructed (old)	2	—
Cleansed or repaired	56	5
Self-cleansing gullies provided	18	6
Smoke, chemical, or water tested	-	7
Gullies cleansed or repaired	5	1
Inspection chambers installed	2	—
Drains discharging into watercourse con-		
nected to sewer	1	—
Water carriage drainage installed to re-		
place conservancy method		1
SINKS AND OTHER SANITARY FITTINGS:—		
New Sinks installed	16	13
Baths or W.H.B's. installed	12	10
Trapped waste-pipes fitted or repaired	26	12
Water Closets:—		
	1 ~	0
Repaired or cleansed	15	2
New W.C's. provided	17	4
Pedestal W.C's. installed to replace de-	90	3
fective fittings, or short-hoppers New flushing cisterns installed	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \\ 22 \end{array}$	2
TO 1	12	
Soil and vent, pipes installed	1	1
Apartments repaired	1	
ripartificitis repaired	1	• • —
URINALS:—		
Cleansed or repaired	1	22
New installed	1	—
White glazed urinals installed to replace		
obsolete fittings	1	3
Automatic flushing cisterns provided	2	. 4

	~	Without
	Notice.	Notice.
Entertainment Halls, Cinemas:—		
Sanitary accommodation improved	2	—
Indication as to position of sanitary ac-		
commodation provided	1	
Re-decorated	1	1
Courts and Lanes:—		
Yard pavement repaired	2	
Tents, Vans, Sheds, Etc.:—		
Removed from unlicensed sites	1	
Offensive Trades:—		
Nuisance, connected with trade, abated	1	—
		•
RODENT CONTROL:—		
Structural work, rat-proofing, etc	5	2
Workplaces:—		
Washing facilities provided	1	—
W.C's. cleansed and apartments re-		
decorated	2	—
	D	
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS AND DEPOSITS	3.3	FUSE :—
Removed	11	• •
Nuisances:—		
Arising from the keeping of swine or other		
animals, abated		
Arising from the emission of smoke, abated		
Factory, Automatic stoker installed to		
boiler		1
STREAMS AND WATERCOURSES:—		
Cleansed	2	
Miscellaneous:—		
Not classified above	10	0 0

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The foods sampled were representative, and special attention was given to certain articles of food which had caused comment or were suspect for any reason.

The following are the particulars relating to samples submitted to the Public Analyst:—

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	12 3 8 2 5 3 2 2 1 3	14 3 3 3 12 12 12 3 8 1 5 3 2 2 1 3 2 13	1
Total	91	90	1

All samples, other than milk, were informal.

Only one unsatisfactory sample was returned; Self-raising Flour. The vendor was warned, and letters sent to wholesalers and large retailers directing attention to possible deterioration from prolonged storage.

APPENDICES.

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past three years:—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1944	4,571	45,568	5,353	145	55,637
1945	4,234	34,981	7,467	377	47,059
1946	4,896	21,584	2,784	159	29,423

L. M. & S. and L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No killing.

	HARRA	BY	BACO	N	FACTO	DRY.	•
1944	_	-	_		Alexandria de la constanta de	41,521	41,521
1945	→	-	_		_	61,361	61,361
1946	_				3,318	39,728	43,046
						\$	

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES. Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered No. Affected.		Percentage.	Amount unfit for food.						
	Slaugl	Affe	Perce	Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Offal.				
Cows	1593	443	27.8	66	88	289				
Other Cattle	3303	266	8.1	18	33	215				
Calves	2784	16	0.6	14	_	2				
Pigs	159	2	1.3		2					
Total	7839	727		98	123	506				

RODENT CONTROL.

Refuse Tips.

Six refuse tips were subjected to a total of 20 treatments, necessitating 5 to 7 visits for each treatment. The number of pre-baits laid was 2,406 and the number of poison baits 756. As a result, 511 dead rats were actually recovered, representing a kill, based on the amount of poison taken, of some 2,800 rats. On eleven other occasions test baitings were conducted, with negative results.

Other Premises.—(Slaughterhouses, Salvage Depot, Private Properties).

Treatments were carried out on 37 occasions; total number of pre-baits 979, poison baits 263. Although 116 carcases were actually counted, the estimated kill was just over 900. Tests were applied to 32 other premises with negative results.

The number of complaints received and investigated was 110. As a result 18 notices were served on owners or occupiers specifying works relating to ratproofing, removal of accumulations, control of animals, fowls, etc. Employees of the Department accounted for 109 rats at our own premises.

Sewers.

Comprehensive treatment was undertaken of all the sewers in the City, comprising 20 sectors. In the older or denser parts of the City (Sectors 1-11) two complete treatments were given during the year. On the outer or less populated sectors one test treatment was given which showed, in the main, no infestation. The number of sewer manholes receiving full treatment was 531. The procedure was 4 days' pre-baiting and one poison baiting. The estimated kill, according to the Ministry of Food's formula, was in the region of 3,000.

Table showing number of Carcases and Part Carcases condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

	1		Un	fit fo	r Fo	od.		
Dignign on completion	W	ole (Carca	ses.	Pa	rt Ca	arcase	es.
DISEASE OR CONDITION	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Inflammatory diseases: Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Peritonitis, etc. Febrile condition, Ill-bled Emaciation, Ill-set Oedema. Actinomycosis Johne's Disease Injuries, Accidents, &c. Arthritis Atrophy Malnutrition Immaturity, Foetal Post-mortem putrefaction Odour. White Scour Abscesses and Suppurative Conditions. Pyaemia, Joint Ill, Navel Ill Septicaemia and other Septic Conditions Septic Pericarditis	4 10 3 1 - - 2 - - - 18	7 34 82 52 — 10 6 3 — 1 —	1 2	4 16 9 2 1 - 1 72 33 - 2	8	58 — 12 — 46 51 — — — — — — — —		
Jaundice		1 20			_	_		
Anaemia Uræmia	1	1						
Nephritis	. 1			_	_			_
Mastitis		_	_	_	11	4	_	Procession
Tumours Urticaria	1	1		_	1		1	
Urticaria							1	
Whole Carcases	82 —	218	5	152 —	— 139	185	10	5

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following table shows the amount of food declared to be unfit for consumption during 1946:—

				Топо	Conto	0-2	The				
Риви	ic Slaughti	PHOII		Tons	CWIS.	Qrs.	Lbs.				
	Beef			38	1		9				
	Offals	• •		38	13	1	23				
I	Mutton				8	_	11				
	Offals				4		8				
	Veal	• •	• •		13						
	Offals	• •	• •		16						
	Pork Offals	• •	• •	_	10 2			Tone	Cwts.	0.00	T lan
(Juais	• •	-		<u> </u>				10		
[RABY BACON Pork Offals Veal Offals	······		3 1 —	10 8	_	21 21	Tons 6	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs
Этнв	er Sources.			Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.				
-	Beef				3	1	7				
]	Meat Produc	ets			6	1	3				
	Bacon				1		13				
	Fish		• •	1	_	3	15				
	Tinned Mea		• •			3					
	Cereals Fruit and V		loc	4 9	12	1	9				
	Miscellaneou		162	_	11	_	_	Tons	Cwts.	Ore	The
1	miscenancou	.5	• •					16	18		2



